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civilization, and everywhere propagating the doctrine of "Asia for Asiatics" will, if its policies are not modified, "bring disturbance to world peace."

The movement in China since 1902 is described as the most important thing happening in the East. In six years China has developed a native press, has abolished classical examinations, has undertaken to build her own railroads, has organized at least one efficient provincial army, and is now sending thousands of students to Japan to receive a smattering of western learning. While in the main the bureaucracy opposes changes that will endanger itself, many Chinese officials are taking part in the reform movement realizing that China must either modernize or be dismembered.

The leadership of Japan is distrusted from events in Manchuria, and a great opportunity is now presented to England to become the guide of China.

The author advises his country to secure the coöperation of the United States, which has been recently aroused to strengthen the navy in eastern waters by Japanese threats, to take an active part in the education of Chinese students, to coöperate in the anti-opium campaign, and to give back Wei-hai-wei so as to be able to stand consistently for territorial integrity.

The chapter on the missionary question is full of sound sense. It contains more significant facts than all of Dr. Martin's big book. Friends of missionary effort should read what is said about the economy of employing only able missionaries and of maintaining them liberally.

EDW. D. JONES.

University of Michigan.

People and Problems. A Collection of Addresses and Editorials.

By FABIAN FRANKLIN, Editor of *The Baltimore News*, 1895 to 1908; Sometime Professor of Mathematics in Johns Hopkins University. (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1908. Pp. 344. \$1.50 net).

Mr. Franklin employs strong and clear English; he is master of a vigorous style and has a grasp of broad principles.

This book contains sixty-one selected editorials covering a great variety of topics, from *The Baltimore News*. They are arranged by years beginning with 1894–1895 and ending with 1907–1908. From three to five are selected from each year, except the year 1898, which has eight. There are four longer papers; three of these were first given as addresses—Newspapers and Exact Thinking, James Joseph Sylvester, A Defect of Public Discussion in America; and one essay, The Intellectual Powers of Woman, which was reprinted from the *North American Review*, 1898.

One could well wish that leaders in our important city dailies would always come up to the splendid pattern of editorial writing here furnished. Franklin's editorials are fine examples of the short essay; they are of an average length of about four pages. As the title adopted for the book suggests, most of the editorials are on distinguished persons and on economic, political and social problems. Severely classical in his principles of political economy, he is catholic in tone.

The volume affords stimulating reading.

I. A. L.

State University of Iowa.

The Chemistry of Commerce. By ROBERT KENNEDY DUNCAN.
(New York: Harper and Brothers, 1907. Pp. 263. \$2 net).

A series of popular essays upon the chemistry of certain industries, by the professor of industrial chemistry of the University of Kansas. The author's purposes are to lead manufacturers to employ chemistry more fully, and to stimulate young chemists to enter the field of industrial chemistry. The book seems, however, to be addressed to the general reader.

To command the attention of manufacturers we should expect a book upon industrial chemistry to discuss the financial and commercial conditions under which it can be introduced. We should look for it to include a statement of the cost of chemical laboratories, the functions of a chemical department of a works, the value of scientifically drawn buyer's specifications, problems of standardization (other than for drugs), conditions governing the utilization of by-products. We should certainly expect something